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THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG, A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements;

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

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22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1889.

YESTERDAY'S sham fight on Pokfulam Road and in the neighbourhood of Victoria Peak is clearly illustrative of the assertion we advanced some time ago that an invading force landing on the southern coast of this Island would meet with insurmountable difficulties in reaching the heights and operating with artillery against the town and shipping. It was fully demonstrated yesterday that no artillery, even of the lightest description, can be hauled up the mountain side, and that it would not require a very great defending force to scatter the men who attempted such an experiment. A defensive force composed of infantry and artillery would apparently be amply sufficient to protect the heights which command the city of Victoria, while the fleet would be partly engaged with a hostile squadron outside, and partly directing their fire against any enemy who might have landed on our southern shores. But while congratulating ourselves on the apparent security of our exposed position in this distant outpost of British civilisation, we cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact that we have not at our disposal a sufficient contingent of artillery to adequately man our forts, and that our extensive Kowloon frontiers are entirely unprotected. To place the colony in an efficient state of defence against a possible enemy, we would require at least three more batteries of artillery, and one if not two additional regiments of infantry. Our volunteers may be taken into consideration as the nucleus of a fairly efficient military organisation in case of emergency, but their very name implies the uncertainty of their usefulness, and the consequence is that we have to fall back on Imperial resources in time of need. We once suggested the advisability of training a large number of Hongkong-born Chinese as a native contingent. As the scheme seems quite practicable, we think that by organising such a body of men on the same system so successfully worked in India, a considerable addition might be made to our colonial means of defence at very little trouble and expense.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, January 7th.

At the partial legislative elections which have taken place in the departments of Somme and Charente-Inférieure, the Conservative candidate was elected at the former place, and the Bonapartist at the latter respectively.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

M. Méline has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Turkish budget shows a deficit of £7,500,000.

THE MASONIC BALL will be held in the City Hall on Friday the 15th February.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, Commander Sta. Barbara, left yesterday for Macao.

THE women of America expend \$8,000,000 annually for paint and powder for their faces.

PRINCE Bismarck has rebelled against his physician's orders to abstain from beer and tobacco.

THE edict against poker in Austria has been withdrawn. The Emperor has been taught the game.

ADMIRAL SIR NOWELL SALMON and the Officers of the Fleet will give a Naval Ball at the City Hall on the 6th February.

WE read that side-saddles are going out of fashion in England, and the manly way of riding is being adopted by many ladies.

THE Sessions will be formally opened to-morrow, and then adjourned till Monday, at 10 a.m., when the attendance of jurors will be required.

ON Saturday at noon H.E. Lieut-General Cameron, C.B., will distribute the prizes in connection with Diocesan Home and Orphanage. The attendance of friends is requested.

A REGULAR meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Washington Post amiably remarks that Mr. Lik, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Korean Legation, is no relation to Mr. and Mrs. Boot Lik, who are well known in Washington social and political circles.

MR. NORMAN, the Special Commissioner for the *Pail Mall Gazette*, after visiting Tai-ping-shan and the few places of interest in the Colony with Detective Inspector Quincey, has gone to Canton. He is going to Peking next, we believe.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE says: "Never whip your brain. All high pressure is dangerous. Study to think as easily and as quietly as you breathe. Never force yourself to learn what you have no talent for." Are you listening, "Brownie"?

WE learn that a telegram has been received here from Hamburg announcing the death of Mr. Blackhead, an old Hongkong resident and founder of the well-known local firm of Blackhead & Co. The deceased gentleman had long since retired from active business, having left Hongkong some seventeen years ago.

SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE has resigned his membership in the London College of Physicians. That Society looked upon the publication of the details of the late Emperor Frederick's sickness as a violation of professional confidence. The system of medical ethics seems to be a little above the comprehension of the lay mind.

THERE is a German newspaper published at Jerusalem, and it says that the city is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate, which is surprising, because neither its situation nor its trade is favorable to a rapid increase. The Jews take the lead in building, followed by the Russians and Germans. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy building cafés, bazars and shops.

EMILE ZOLA, the famous novelist, is of average height and inclined to stoutness. He has a round, solid head, a high, bulged forehead, a turned-up nose, small black eyes that are constantly concealed behind glasses, for he is very near-sighted. He wears a full pepper-and-salt beard and mustache, cut very close, the same as his hair, which bristles up as a sort of indication of his combative temperament. Zola's small vice is gormandizing.

A VIENNA man, who had always been unlucky in financial matters, at last hit upon a scheme whereby he "raised the wind." Being ill, he sent for a lawyer, and dictated a will, in which he bequeathed large sums of money to relatives and charities. The lawyer spread the tidings, and those of his acquaintances who had neglected to pay court to the dying millionaire were greatly chagrined. But the millionaire recovered, and then fortune-hunters begged him to invest their money, urged him to accept loans, and gave him a credit second to none in the city. At first he coyly refused these flattering testimonials, but was gradually forced to relent, and having lived in clover for a considerable time, he has just failed for an enormous sum.

"FOUR-A-BALLS" letter on the bill question was unfortunately mislaid. However, it is worth printing even now, and here it is:—"Ondacant is it begins, and we'd like to see him among us, and we'd take him manners the spalpeen, to put such a word on us braw Hielanders, and we're the phoy's wad take him on our native heath. Its the other paper man oim talking about, and we are not to ride in briggas, the nock-knee'd paper speller! fair and its his own legs he's ashamed on, and well he may, for there's not fit to draw coaks out of a whisky bottle. And if you put this in your paper may all the powers protect yer honor, and when we get into Hongkong goal we'll give him something to put in his rag."

THE Pioneer says:—"It is an open secret that the four great territorial divisions into which the Indian Army will be divided on the passing of the reorganisation scheme will be entitled 'Armies' and not 'Army Corps.' As the latter term has already been taken up to denote the forces as mobilised for active service, confusion would have been caused by employing it over again in a totally different sense. We believe also that the Fourth Army will be called the Army of Hindoostan, and not of Bengal—a term which will both avoid comparison with the Bengal Army of the past, and more correctly designate the force than if it had been named after a province which contributes not a single recruit to the ranks."

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Chief Justice Russell.)

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD. v. LOXLEY & CO.

The case was heard before a special jury, composed of Messrs. G. R. Lammer, F. W. Cross, H. W. Dick, H. L. Dalrymple, H. Wicking, T. P. Foster, and E. A. Solomon. Mr. F. Dodwell, as a director of the plaintiff Company, was objected to.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. C. Ewins, defended.

The Attorney-General in opening his case, read the pleadings. He said the plaintiffs, in their petition, after describing themselves, set out that the defendants were William Richard Loxley and Dalton Sayle, of Hongkong and London, merchants and commission agents, carrying on business as W. R. Loxley and Co.

By a letter dated the 15th May, 1886, the plaintiffs appointed defendants their London agents to carry out any order transmitted. On or about the 7th March, 1887, Mr. McCulloch, the Chairman of the plaintiff Company, wrote to Mr. Sayle in London, informing him that it was the Board's idea to get out two girls as barmaids, but no instructions, order, or authority were given to him to engage any girls for the purpose, nor did the Company intend to then engage such barmaids. On the 11th May he received a letter from Mr. Sayle dated 15th April, saying that he would immediately set about getting two ladies as barmaids, and that there would be no difficulty in getting them shipped by the end of the month. Immediately on receipt of this Mr. McCulloch saw Mr. Loxley, the Hongkong member of the firm, and told him that if they were engaged it would be without authority, and on behalf of the Company he repudiated the engagement. On the 20th June defendants, without authority, entered into an agreement with Miss Jessie Russell and Miss Frances Lowe, engaging them as barmaids for the plaintiffs' hotel, and on the 23rd June, 1887, the defendant Sayle wrote, saying that he had done so, and that they would leave in the *Laertes* on the 25th. On the 28th June Mr. Loxley also communicated on the subject, whereupon Mr. McCulloch replied, repudiating the engagement, which he confirmed in writing the following month. On the 18th April the girls arrived, and plaintiffs refused to employ them as barmaids or otherwise, after which they commenced an action and recovered \$3,960 damages for breach of agreement. Plaintiffs further incurred legal expenses to the extent of \$667, besides \$36 for telegrams. They claimed that it was owing to the wrongful and unauthorized action of the defendants in sending the barmaids out that they were compelled to pay that amount—\$4653—and they demanded its repayment. In their answer the defendants said that they were represented in London by Mr. Dalton Sayle, Mr. Loxley being resident in Hongkong. They denied that Mr. McCulloch made the statements alleged to have been made to Mr. Loxley, and alleged that if Mr. McCulloch had telegraphed at that time to Mr. Sayle the engagement would have been cancelled. They said they had full authority to enter into the agreement, and denied that it was through their wrongful acts the plaintiffs had to pay damages. They further claimed \$670, money advanced to the barmaids, as proper disbursements.

Mr. Francis said that had been agreed as following the verdict.

The Attorney-General then stated the case on behalf of the plaintiffs. He said that in May 1886 the defendants were appointed their London agents, being allowed a 5 per cent on transactions under \$1,000 and 2 per cent on larger orders. In June, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were engaged as manager and matron of the hotel, and Mr. McCulloch wrote shortly afterwards to the defendant's London address a letter in which he said that Miss Kirby would leave for home in May and the Directors were thinking of getting two good serviceable girls for the bar and Rotisserie, adding that the general terms would be three or four years engagements, \$50 a month or less, "chow," &c., but no drinks, as customary. They would have a double-bedded room in the Hotel, and would be required to be strict in their conduct. Their work would be seven or eight hours a day, or more. Mr. Saunders, manager of the Restaurant and Refreshment rooms in the House of Commons, would explain particulars as to qualifications. Mr. Roberts wrote to him privately, and mentioned the kind of girls wanted, and asked him to communicate with Mr. Sayle and furnish the requisite particulars so as to enable him to find suitable girls. This was in pursuance of an idea which the Directors had of getting barmaids. The letter stated that the intent of the girls would follow (laughter). He said that the intention of the plaintiffs was to probably engage two barmaids soon afterwards. That letter was followed by two letters from Mr. Roberts to Mr. Saunders, in which, as Mr. Roberts would tell them, he mentioned that the Board were thinking of getting two barmaids out, described the class of girl that would be required, and asked him to keep a look-out. He added that he hoped the Board would alter its decision, as barmaids were more of a nuisance than profit. That letter would be received about the 15th April, and a day or two after that date Mr. Sayle wrote to Mr. McCulloch, saying amongst other things that he anticipated difficulty in getting the girls and sending them off by the end of the month. Immediately on receiving that letter Mr. McCulloch wrote back, pointing out to Mr. Sayle that he was acting entirely without authority in engaging any girls without further intimation, and repudiating all liability in respect to such engagements. He also saw Mr. Loxley that day and explained to him that no positive order or authority to engage barmaids had been given, and that the Directors did not in fact intend to engage any. He also wrote to Mr. Loxley on the 10th May, saying that the first letter was only to ask him to find out any girls if they should be wanted, adding that they would not be required now if the bar went on as well as it had since Miss Kirby left, and that he did not think they would be justified in getting any more, as they were a good deal of trouble, and did not increase the takings except in chits, which were not always honored (laughter). It again referred him to Mr. Saunders. However, the girls sailed, and on arrangements having been made to stop them, they landed in Hongkong duly. The Directors refused to have anything to do with

them, and they were advised to bring an action, which they did, and recovered damages. The case for the Company therefore was that they said those damages entirely owing to the action of the agents in engaging them without due authority, having only been asked to look out for girls and be prepared to carry out the idea the Directors then had, and that they were told to await further details from Mr. Saunders. How he came to act with such rapidity in sending them the plaintiffs did not know, and it did not matter. The conduct of the directors when they found the girls had been engaged was this—they received a letter to that effect, dated 15th April, on the 19th May and wrote at once pointing out that they had given no order and declining to be bound by the engagement. Mr. McCulloch also saw Mr. Loxley and repudiated on his guard. It might be asked why he did not telegraph? The explanation was that when the letter was written it said they were to sail shortly, and in all probability they were three-quarters of the way by then. The whole question really turned on the fair reasonable business construction of the first letter—was it an authority on which Mr. Sayle was duly authorized to immediately engage the barmaids, or a preparation for a later order?

Mr. McCulloch, Chairman of the plaintiff Company, said that on the 17th May 1886 he appointed the defendants their London agents, and the following September engaged a manager, through them. Mr. Roberts, the said manager, arrived in Hongkong in 1887. On the 7th February 1887 he wrote to Mr. Sayle that he was thinking of engaging barmaids, and he got a reply the following month. On reading it he said to Mr. Roberts that if Mr. Sayle did as he wrote it was a piece of insanity. About that time he met Mr. Loxley in the street, and said to him he had received a letter from Sayle saying he was going to send out two barmaids in April, but as no order had been given he (Mr. Loxley) would have to take charge of them when they came out, as the Hotel Company would have nothing to do with them. The next communication was a memo. from Mr. Loxley, enclosing a letter from Mr. Sayle, saying that the barmaids were coming out. On receiving that communication he wrote to Mr. Loxley saying that Mr. Sayle had engaged them without authority, and that he must decline to sanction the agreement. Certain telegrams were sent, and afterwards witness wrote that he had only written the first letter to post the defendants in the matter, and had given no order. The barmaids subsequently arrived, but were not employed, whereupon they commenced an action which was referred to Mr. Wise for arbitration, and \$3,600 damages were awarded.

By Mr. Francis—Mr. Kerfoot Hughes was at one time Chairman of the Company. The defendants had acted as agents occasionally before I appointed them. I have seen a letter written by Mr. Kerfoot Hughes to the defendants, in which, after referring to the engagement of a manager, he said "We may also want some barmaids, as the engagement of the present one will be up in March. I hope you will be able to send a better selection than the last lot you sent to Dorabjee" (laughter) I did not mean "indent" when I used that word with respect to barmaids.

His Lordship—Certainly not! No business man would use such a word. These must have been some champagne flowing when it was used.

Witness continued—We received a telegram from Sayle saying "Barmaids Bellerophon" before we called a repudiation. We did not telegraph till we saw he had done something. We thought before that that he would be set right when he saw Mr. Saunders. Mr. Roberts said me that he had written to Mr. Saunders, who would remove Sayle's false impression. The Board of Directors did not discuss the matter until the 7th May, the minute in respect to which states that I had only asked defendants to pave the way to the engagement of two barmaids. I do not recollect hearing Mr. Loxley ask me why I did not wire and stop them.

His Lordship asked if it was not likely that a man in London, hearing from them in February that their barmaid would leave in April, would think it would be inconvenient the Company to be without one, and would try and get two more shipped as quickly as possible.

Mr. McCulloch said he did not look at it in that light.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir William des Voeux), the Colonial Secretary (Dr. F. Stewart), Mr. O'Malley, Attorney-General, Mr. H. E. Woodhouse, Colonial Treasurer, J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Registrar-General, Captain W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police, Messrs. P. Ryrie, J. Bell-Irving, Wong Shing, B. Layton, and Mr. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

THE NEW MEMBER.
Mr. Stewart-Lockhart was sworn in and took his seat on the Council.

THE NEW RECLAMATION SCHEME.
His Excellency said:—"I may say that the amount of work devolving on the Council to-day would scarcely have warranted me under ordinary circumstances in calling a meeting, and it would have been advisable to postpone it perhaps until next week, but it was necessary to comply with the instructions of the Secretary of State, sent by telegram, desiring me to inform the Council that the Consulting Engineer had approved of the plans and estimates of the new scheme of Reclamation initiated by Mr. Chater. I presume upon that that the scheme has been approved, but I do not know as yet on what terms. I am instructed to delay action until the receipt of the despatch which is on its way, and which will give the requisite information."

NEW LAND FOR BUILDING.
His Excellency—I may mention, too, that the recommendations I have made to the Secretary of State on the subject of the very large tracts of land in the immediate neighbourhood of the town of Victoria, which have been so long closed to the public—I mean the whole of the ground above Kennedy Road—have at last met with success. It is now open to the Colony to sell for building purposes.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.
His Excellency—As regards the proposal for amending the laws relating to the construction of Buildings in the Colony of Hongkong, I regret to say that the Bill on this very important subject is not yet quite ready. It has taken a much longer time in discussion than was

anticipated and consequently it is not yet printed in the form in which it should be laid on the table. I propose, nevertheless, to take the first reading. It is commonly supposed here that that is an irregular proceeding, but as is known to those who are acquainted with the procedure of the House of Commons, it has been a very long usage there, and it is not altogether an inconvenient proceeding, because if a Bill is not quite ready it is desirable, notwithstanding that, at the earliest possible moment to give the public notice that a Bill on an important subject is being prepared, and is very nearly ready. Then it is a good deal more likely to have attention directed to it. I need scarcely say that if a Bill of such immense importance, with regard to which there is no very great hurry, is once published, after the first reading I should not think of proceeding with the second reading until there has been very considerable time allowed for consideration and deliberation—certainly not less than three or four weeks—indeed, except it meets with general approval, it will render further delay necessary. It will not be necessary to go on if there is any strong feeling that leads me to think that further consideration would be desirable. I think that two or three weeks after it is published I shall propose to go on with it. But of course, I am willing to listen to any reason that can be urged for longer delay. As far as I can see at present I do not think there is likely to be any strong opposition—of course a measure which embraces a large field always meets with some, but on the whole I trust that it will recommend itself as tending very greatly to the public advantage. I propose to take the first reading to-day.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill. He said it was to repeal Ordinance 8 of 1856, relating to building contractors. Passed.

STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a short Bill entitled the Stonecutters' Island Ordinance, 1889. He said it was designed to protect the fortifications and works on the Island from the observation and intrusion of unauthorized persons. It enacted that no person should be on the Island without a pass from the Colonial Secretary or commanding officer, and provided for their arrest by the military until handed over to the police. It also set forth the penalties to which trespassers were liable. The concluding clause empowered the Governor to at any time exempt any portion of the Island from the operations of the Ordinance, or to revoke or vary such proclamation.

His Excellency mentioned that the Bill had been deemed necessary by the Defence Committee at home.

Mr. Wong Shing asked if there were any Chinese living on the Island.

His Excellency desired notice of the question.

CATTLE DISEASES, &c., ORDINANCE.

On the motion of the Attorney-General the Bill to amend the Cattle Diseases, Slaughterhouses, and Markets Ordinance of 1887 passed its second and third reading. It was a verbal alteration.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill passed its third reading.

THE INTERPRETATION QUESTION.

His Excellency—There is nothing more on the agenda, but as notice was given last time, I do not know whether the members have considered my proposals as to interpretation. I wish to alter one of those proposals in order to make the field of choice somewhat larger in regard to the selection of residents in the colony under sixteen years of age to be student-interpreters. I propose that the Governor shall appoint three student-interpreters, each to be attached to some branch of the public service as he may think fit, selection to be made from boys under sixteen who have shown aptitude in acquiring Chinese and distinguished themselves in any of the public schools of the Colony, especially as regards the English language. That will draw special attention, which was not done before, to the desirability of their being good English scholars as well as Chinese, which is more important. I am quite willing that any member should make any suggestion he may desire. I propose that a motion should be made generally approving of that of course it will have to be referred to the Secretary of State, as it affects the revenue to a certain extent, and it would not be put into force until it was approved. The sooner it comes into operation, of course the better, but if anyone has any suggestions to make I am willing to postpone it to another meeting.

Mr. Ryrie said he was not aware it was coming up, and had not thought about it.

His Excellency gathered from that, that he desired it to be postponed. He assured them the matters had been carefully considered.

Mr. Layton agreed that it was desirable to have a proper interpretation scheme as soon as possible.

Mr. Ryrie thought it was an advantageous scheme.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the scheme be approved.

Mr. Ryrie seconded, and it was agreed to. His Excellency expressing his certain expectation of a better knowledge of Chinese among public servants in future than there had been in the past.

The Council then adjourned until this day week.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The first meeting of the above Company was held at the Office this afternoon, there being present:—Messrs. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Chairman, H. J. Holmes, D. McCulloch, A. Woolley, (Directors), R. Lyall, J. C. de Rosa, C. O'Leary, Capt. Hamilton, W. C. Murray, R. H. Bunker and others. The Secretary, Mr. A. G. Gordon, was absent through illness.

The Chairman, in addressing the shareholders, said:—"This meeting was convened merely to satisfy certain legal requirements as an Ordinance was in force providing for the assembling of the shareholders of all newly formed Companies within a reasonable time after their formation. There was nothing particular to be communicated to the shareholders this time, but he would call their attention to a few things. The Company having been formed before the new steamers had been built, the Directors have thought it advisable to occupy the field for the time being, and they have consequently spent \$1,000 in the purchase of three steam launches, two of which, during the four months since the

Company has commenced operations, have been running to Kowloon and Huihung respectively, while the third has been used as a despatch boat. The returns have been quite satisfactory, as up to the 31st December last, after all expenses had been paid, a small sum was left as profit. The Company had not the slightest intention to compete with the Chinese launches; they would run boats only to places where Europeans resided, and with this end in view they expected to start a line to the Cosmopolitan Dock, and to place two or three more launches as despatch boats. The Directors were also negotiating with the Government for the purpose of having their new launches used as patrol boats in case of war, and they expected to receive a subsidy, which would certainly go towards increasing the Company's income. These negotiations had so far progressed that the Directors had ample reasons to anticipate a success. As to the Company's future prospects, sanguine expectations might be entertained on the basis of increased receipts to induce them to run all their launches both as ferry and as despatch boats with considerable profit. With regard to the Company's shares, the Chairman thought it incumbent on him to inform the shareholders present that the 1st and 2nd calls have been made, and have been paid up, with the exception of 242 shares of the 2nd call which he expected would be paid within a few days. "He would be glad to answer any questions the shareholders might put him; but being none, and he having no other communication to make, the meeting would be dissolved."

THE SANITARY BOARD.

This constabulary visible a little earlier yesterday afternoon. Large attendance of stars. Capt. Deane shines as reader of minutes, in the absence of Mr. Secretary, who has gone out "to see a man," but comes back in time to take up reading of correspondence. First letter, one from Dr. Stewart. Secretary doesn't want to read it. Does so under protest. His Excellency points out in the communication that "these by-laws are intended apparently to regulate the application of the extraordinary powers conferred by section 29 of the Public Health Ordinance, and they ought to be framed with the utmost possible precision. The powers given to the Sanitary Superintendent by Article 1 are altogether too loosely defined. Article 2 is also too loose: further enquiry or action—what is meant by this? The responsibility for compulsorily removing from his home a patient suffering from disease ought to be fixed somewhere. Under section 29 of the Ordinance and this article 2 of the by-laws it appears to be nowhere. The article 2 ought also to say something about where the patient is to be removed to. The later words of article 6 are not proper for a by-law. Article 7 is too vague, if indeed it has any meaning at all. By-laws are intended to be definite directions precisely adapted to the practical work that has to be done by people who understand it. Articles 8, 9 and 10 are beyond the proper scope of by-laws. They deal, however, with the circumstances. His Excellency will be prepared to consider the expediency of legislation in respect of the grievances which are considered not properly the subject of by-laws if the Board deem it to be necessary." Chairman thinks they will have to go into Committee, or perform *hark-hark*, or something. Objections taken categorically, on suggestion of Captain Deane. "Powers of superintendent too loosely defined" first attacked. No one able to see any definition, loose or tight, referring to said powers. Surveyor-General thinks it is meant that his powers should be given to a committee. Dr. Ho-Kai-gie mixed—moves that they consider the matter singly. Subsequent on being told that that is being done. Capt. Deane recommends that the Sanitary Superintendent be referred to the Crown Solicitors to get a legal opinion. Confesses he does not understand the objections. Chairman evidently relieved to find he is not the only one who can't make head or tail of them. Thinks something should be done to the Act. Dr. Cantlie proposes to take a commonsense view of the thing. Other members indignant at the implication. Points out that the by-laws do not contain directions for the officers. Capt. Deane replies that these powers are defined in another set of by-laws. Mr. Edw. wants to know whether they apply to the letter categorically, or refer to the Government to the lawyers. Chairman says "Let's go through." Animated discussion for five minutes, after which Surveyor-General says it is plain to one understanding the objections, and favors Capt. Deane's first suggestion. Remainder of objections just run through again. Mr. Edw. wants to know if the Chairman will "just read that again." The matter "no forerunner." Dr. Cantlie seconds Capt. Deane's motion to refer the Government to the Crown Solicitors. Chairman reads objections and by-laws again. Severe mental strain on everybody. One member whispers a prayer, *à la* Wellington, for the arrival of "Princess of Peace." Chairman rises on his feet with reading. Members begin to look strange and wild. Luckily the Chairman stops. Puts Capt. Deane's proposal upside down in his excitement. Motion carried. Fifteen sighs of relief. Another letter from the Government follows. Refers to the powers of the Surveyor-General to license publicans. Informs Board they have no power in the matter. Mr. Edw. thinks they should ask for power. Almost within their province, certainly. Chairman wants to know who does hold the power. Suggests that they write to the Government to tell them they don't understand that letter either. Registrar-General embodies Mr. Edw.'s suggestion in a motion, which is agreed to. Report by Mr. Ladd on accommodation for cattle laid on the table. Desultory discussion on it. Secretary directed to help Mr. Ladd to draft by-laws on the subject. Death returns next read. Mr. Francis, who made all the row about them, not there to hear them. Chairman reports that two cases of small-pox have been sent to the Hospital this month—the first this year. One was a mild case of variola, and the other turned out to be chicken-pox. They were sent from shipping. There were no local cases. Communications on small-pox sent from other places read. Board returns to the subject of memorandum on subject of lymph-supply referred to. Chairman strongly recommends getting lymph from Japan. Dr. Cantlie draws attention to the unique fact that that lymph was active after being sealed much longer than any other, and thinks it worth investigation. The tubes were differently filled and sealed. Thinks they should forward a short memorandum on the subject. Capt. Deane suggests that they ask the British Consul in Japan to make inquiries on the subject. Dr. Cantlie finally desired to draw a memorandum. Section 71 of Public Health Ordinance next brought up by Chairman, who wants power given to Sanitary Surveyor to inspect premises. Surveyor General thinks he already has that power, and it is decided to refer the matter to Government. Standing Orders reached at last, an hour and a half from the beginning. Surveyor General moves, as per notice, that the Board draft regular instructions to its officers. At present the "Secretary gave them verbally, which gave him a chance of saying he never said such a thing."

Must rectify that. Mr. Edw. records. Carried. Surveyor General's next motion, that the By-laws Committee be discharged, and the Executive Committee to prepare draft by-laws, considered. Mr. Edw. mentions that he does not want to slight the Committee, but they did not attend to business, and the officers of the Board had better do the work. Chairman agrees, and motion carried. Constellation disappears in chairs beyond horizon till 30th inst.

SHAM FIGHT AT THE PEAK.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Yesterday afternoon a sham fight took place at the Peak. The point to be taken was Mountain Lodge, which was defended by the remaining Company of the Northamptonshire Regiment and two guns, under Captain Collinson, the attacking force being six Companies of the 91st Regiment and three half Companies of Artillery, under Colonel Forbes-Robertson and the officers of both forces. The attacking force was divided into three equal bodies of Highlanders and Artillery, and started by different routes from Sandy Beach. The ascent was made with great difficulty, the necessity of keeping under cover telling severely on the men who were hauling the guns. The natural advantages possessed by the defenders enabled them to do great execution among the scattered invaders, all of whom were ignorant of the locality, and most of them never came into action. The attacking force was the most successful, securing a point of vantage on High West Hill unopposed, owing to the descent of a fog, but they did so too late to be of service. At the conclusion of the operations Major-General Cameron conferred with the umpires—Majors Chaytor, Champenowne, and Miles, and Captain Fletcher, and it was decided that the attack had failed. The General then addressed the tired men, and pointed out the necessity for greater attention to safety, which he thought they had overlooked. The men then marched back.

During the operations a fatal incident occurred—Doubtless sad, being almost the first loss the Highland Regiment has sustained since its arrival. The right wing was under the command of Major Prevost and Lieut. Douglas, and their duty was to scale High West Hill by a steep, almost inaccessible route. About halfway up Major Prevost, who was at the head of the small column, and who had been noticed by the attacking force, fell on his knees and then rolled backward. He was picked up, and a small party detached to attend to him. He was evidently very ill, and a doctor sent for, but he died before medical assistance could arrive. An ambulance was obtained, and the body taken to the Gap Station, but the sad news was suppressed for a time. Mrs. Prevost being one of the party of spectators at Mountain Lodge. The remains were afterwards removed to the Barracks, where a *post mortem* was held, and the cause of death found to be heart-disease. The deceased officer was 42 years of age, and joined the 91st Regiment as ensign in 1867. He served as captain in the Zulu campaign of 1879, and gained a medal and clasp for bravery in the action of Ginginhlovo. He leaves two young children. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, with full military honours.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP "ANGLO-INDIAN."

Our Amoy correspondent wired this morning as follows:—
"The ship *Anglo-Indian*, from Shanghai to Manila, lost *Hohow* Tamsui sixth; fourteen of the crew murdered, the survivors on board *Fokien*."
In its entirety this telegram is rather an enigma, but some points are clear enough. There can be no doubt that the British ship *Anglo-Indian*, which was under orders to leave Shanghai on or about the 7th inst. for Iloilo to load sugar and hemp for New York, has been wrecked on the coast of Formosa, probably during the very heavy gale which blew in the Formosa Channel shortly after that date.

The reference to "*Hohow*" is certainly mystifying. It is just possible that the crew, or rather the remainder of the *Anglo-Indian*, may have been picked up by the China Navigation Co's steamer *Hohow* and landed at Tamsui, whence they have been conveyed to Amoy by the Douglas Co's steamer *Fokien*. And again it is within the bounds of probability that the steamer *Hohow* called in at Tamsui on the 6th inst. with fourteen of her crew murdered, and that the survivors of the piracy have arrived at Amoy by the *Fokien*.

These, of course, are mere speculations, and we regret that our inquiries have elicited no further information than is contained in our telegram. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents for the *Hohow*, have heard nothing regarding that vessel and consider the reference to it a telegraphic error. We hope they are correct. However, we shall doubtless obtain fuller information in time for our next issue.

BY THE WAY.

The four daughters of the Grand Duke of Hesse are all now provided for. The Princess Victoria is the wife of Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Princess Elisabeth is married to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, a younger brother of the Czar—the Princess Irene was last year married to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the reigning Emperor of Germany—and the youngest, Princess Alix, is, according to a late telegram, betrothed to the Czar's heir, to the throne of all the Russias.

The "King of the Sedangs and the China Mail" appears still to be the theme of the *Haliphong*, Hanoi, and Hongkong papers. It is a very great pity, however, that your evening contemporary should not have confined himself to the King's public acts, and have left alone the details of his private life. He has done no more than many strangers visiting the colony have been guilty of.

The approaching dissolution of King William of the Netherlands will, it is hoped, lead to no European complication. The Dutch nation, small in numbers, is as patriotic as any, and an invasion of their country would not be tolerated. Philip II of Spain had good cause to know this, as we are told by John Latham Motley in "that grand book" "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." The *Cushie* *Do* affair, even as related in a letter to the *Daily Press* by Mr. Papow, still appears to be wrapped up in mystery. Perhaps the Russian gentleman will send a more detailed account of the event. The yacht *Lot* of 1888 does not contain the name of this vessel.

THE KING OF THE SEDANGS AND THE "CHINA MAIL."

For some time past the *China Mail*, pursuing its characteristic policy of "jumping on" the lime, the blind, and those assumed to be helpless, has been grossly libelling in a most cowardly and scurrilous fashion Monsieur de Mayréna, the French gentleman at present residing in this colony who claims to be King of the Sedangs, a race of people inhabiting a practically unknown country on the borders of Siam. Mr. de Mayréna's object in visiting Hongkong was to obtain the assistance of local capitalists in developing the mining and other resources of the new country. His proposals were fair, reasonable, and business-like, and we understand that the preliminaries of the project had been satisfactorily arranged when the *China Mail*, on the bare authority of a letter from a Roman Catholic missionary, a certain Father Guerlach, published in the *Courrier d'Haliphong*, suddenly denounced the King of the Sedangs as an adventurer and an impostor, attacked his proposals, and his honesty, invaded the sacred precincts of his private life, and generally held him up to public scorn, contempt, and ridicule. As newspapers—at least newspapers that are conducted by honorable and competent men—never grossly and deliberately libel and defame anybody without sufficient cause and without ample proof of the truth of their allegations, the onslaught of our evening contemporary came like a thunderbolt on the King of the Sedangs and his supporters. Mr. de Mayréna was not on the best of terms with the French Governor-General of Indo-China, and although quite able to disprove the slanderous falsehoods given publicly to such indecent haste by the Hongkong organs of the missionaries, he clearly established the genuineness of his pretensions to the title he bore, he was not at the moment in a position to vindicate his honor and *bona fides* by a criminal prosecution of his calumniators. That is a duty he holds in reserve for a more convenient opportunity. The *China Mail's* attack naturally brought the proposed Syndicate to a temporary standstill, for which result and its consequences our contemporary will doubtless in due course be called to account.

Judging from the *China Mail* of Tuesday night it would appear that the valiant Editor who was responsible for the defamation of Mr. de Mayréna—to avoid any misunderstanding we may state that the writer of the so-called "Interesting Revelations" was neither the Editor nor any member of his talented staff, but a well known local literary expert, (2) whose weekly *revelation* of sickly gossip is one of the mainstays of the evening paper—has "weakly" on his original plan of campaign. In a copy of the *Courrier d'Haliphong* received on Tuesday appears another letter from Father Guerlach, in which it is very broadly insinuated that Mr. de Mayréna had forged the name of M. Van Camille, Bishop of Quinhon, to a letter of credit for 200,000 francs. As this little story clashed ominously with the reverend missionary's previous statements, the Editor of the *China Mail*, who had not scrupled to denounce a gentleman of whom he knew absolutely nothing on any reliable authority as an adventurer and a swindler, now found Father Guerlach's charge "of so serious a character, that we hesitate to print it, it not being in a position to verify the statements." Is our contemporary in a position to verify the former statements if he did not hesitate to translate and publish? If so, an opportunity will be afforded much sooner than may prove altogether pleasant.

And now for a few words concerning Guerlach, that redoubtable member of the church militant, who so unfortunately overlooked in the venom of his attack on Mr. de Mayréna the significance of that old proverb which says that liars should have good memories. The man who attempts to prove too much, generally finishes by proving nothing. Guerlach, by his latest letter to the *Courrier d'Haliphong*, is in this unenviable position and clearly shows himself in his true colours. Monsieur de Mayréna possesses a number of letters from Guerlach, some of which he has signed, to render it useless for that worthy cleric to deny their authenticity. Monsieur de Mayréna denies having ever shown any letter from the Bishop of Quinhon wherein mention is made of a credit of 200,000 francs. If such a document, even if it were forged, had existed, Monsieur de Mayréna would certainly have exhibited it in Hongkong, where he would be supposed to derive some benefit in presenting it. Calumny and defamation are flagrant in the missionary's letter, which seems to have been addressed to the *Courrier d'Haliphong* for the express purpose of being reproduced in the newspapers of this colony. It is a manifest falsehood from beginning to end, and this unscrupulous missionary must have thought the Hongkong public an exceptionally dull set of people if he imagined that he could thus easily exercise an arbitrary influence over them and cloud their common sense.

Mr. de Mayréna does not wish at present to reply to this and other attacks of Father Guerlach, but from the authentic proofs freely placed at our disposal, we can see nothing to doubt Mr. de Mayréna's claim to public confidence. That he has been elected, proclaimed and recognised as King of the Sedangs in Cochin-China, and even Father Guerlach himself has admitted that. And it is significant that this extraordinary claim of a French protectorate over the country, on the ridiculous ground that the Sedangs are a vassal state of Annam, was not put forward until a report was current that Mr. de Mayréna was negotiating to place the kingdom under the protection of Germany. But it is one thing making a claim and quite another establishing it. The French Government has yet to prove its contention, always assuming that any such claim has ever been advanced, which appears anything but a certainty. But, be all that as it may, Mr. de Mayréna came to this colony in the most open manner, and placed his position and prospects before those whose co-operation he desired frankly and honestly. And in view of all this, which cannot be disputed, the treatment that he has been meted out to him by the *China Mail* is a disgrace and a scandal to British fair-play and to reputable journalism.

BOULANGER INTERVIEWED.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York World* cabled on December 16th the following account of an interview with Boulanger:—
I presented myself yesterday morning at the modest home of Boulanger to have an interview with the ex-soldier. I found the General seated at his desk in a handsome library filled with books. The General had just returned from a gallop in the Bois, and, booted and spurred, looked every inch a soldier, and evidently knew it. I saw nothing of that tired, worn-out expression which, according to the newspapers, has become a habit with him since entering upon the magistracy of pleasure which Paris provides for those in his position. On the contrary, I saw a man in the very prime of life and vigor, with a bright, frank eye, which sought, rather than avoided, scrutiny, and with the courteous, even charming manner. I expected to find in one so famed for his tact and so skilled in the art of self-advancing.

To begin with, the most offensive question, Monsieur le General, in America, and in fact in France, many charge you either with the intention of playing again, when once you have power, the role of General Mont in the English restoration, or with aspiring to the Presidency, as did Louis Napoleon, with higher and more untrammelled power in view."

"More arrant nonsense was never uttered," replied the General with considerable heat. "They say these things, my enemies, and by constant repetition hope to make the people believe in them, as yet with signal want of success. Some little color they find for these false reports in the fact that I never in personal intercourse boycotted a countryman because of his political creed. In the National Republican party, of which I have the honor of being a leader, all who love their country, who wish its Government esteemed at home and respected abroad—mark you, not feared, as some say—are welcome, whatever may have been their condition of previous political servitude or independence. I would not shut out a single Frenchman, for France cannot spare a single son."

"Yes, I aspire to the Presidency. I always have, and I have the great confidence that one day I will be so chosen by a great majority of the 855 French electors. I have the greatest faith in my political platform, which has not become less since nearly 1,000,000 of our countrymen have approved it at the polls. When the time comes and the mandate for which I have asked is given, you will find in General Boulanger not an autocrat, a tyrannical usurper, as a real Caesarist would have you believe, but simply Boulanger, first servant of the republic."

"How miserably weak and in want of weapons my enemies must be when they charge me with plotting the restoration. Here and there, perhaps, in promiscuous France, there are little hamlets far out of touch with the spirit of the times, some few stupid, simple-minded peasants dream of the day when a King will come back, but these are anachronisms, fast disappearing before the march of education and enlightenment. Were I or any one else to endeavor to bring back the Comte de Paris or a Bonaparte, nineteenth of all France would rise up and say, 'Shoot the traitors,' but rather, 'Have the poor wretch placed in an asylum.' France is as solidly republican as America, and has no room for Cæsarists or usurpers."

"Then, M. le General, they charge you with endeavoring to foment war, with posing as an apostle of revenge."

"I hate war," replied the General, "and fear its coming as only a man can who has seen the misery and distress that follow in its footsteps." "And Alsace and Lorraine?" I said. The General paused.

"I counsel no war. I have said that I am a man of peace, as—no paradox. I assure you—only a soldier can be; but there are wars which are inevitable, and which those hands—not human—that direct the destinies of men bring about. Great wrongs are always righted, and our foes of yesterday will be our brothers to-morrow. France seeks to live at peace with all nations. Only when some other Power—be it Germany, Austria, Italy or England—tramples under foot our rights; treats us at home or abroad with want of respect and fair dealing; only then, after the resources of peace have all been exhausted, would I appeal to the dread arbitrament of war."

"Should war come, M. le General, as the prophets say is coming, between France and Germany, what do you think of your chances?"

"Monsieur, in a just cause, with a united country behind them, a country that knows that war has been fought with a frivolous purpose or with selfish intent, our braves can 'thrust the world in arms.'"

His eyes were flashing now, and he strode up and down the library as though anxious to be "up and at 'em."

"They say also, M. le General, that the money to carry out your propaganda, and to defray your election expenses came from America, from the same syndicate of capitalists which in 1873 was endeavoring to restore Napoleon III?"

"That is all stuff and nonsense, for which, however, I confess some responsibility. A journalist some time ago came to me and wanted to know absolutely where my money came from. He had bothered me for some time, so I said, showing him the door: 'Mon cher, I receive every morning a registered letter containing 5000 franc notes.' 'And where does it come from?' he asked. 'Oh, from America,' I replied laughingly. Can you believe it? The man took the statement without salt, and next morning the story was in print all over Paris. I have not now and I never have had any aversion to letting the people know where my money came from. Certainly the Government now, its source very well, and perhaps this is the reason it is so industrious in circulating false reports about it. I have said we have people with us heart and soul, and we have their purse behind us, too. Every morning I, personally, or the Central Committee in the Rue de Sèze, receive something like a score of registered letters—not from America, however, but from every corner of France, containing encouraging words and billets of the Bank of France with which to carry on the constitutional war."

At this moment a little Algerian page entered, bearing upon a heavy silver salver the evening mail. "You will see what the verdict of the country is to-day," remarked the General, as with a confident smile he commenced to open the letters. After six letters had been opened the General, who contained two francs in blue and white billets of the Bank of France.

"The chief of my of your partisans has become 'Guerlach' and he is a robber!" Do you believe that the corruption in the Chamber is as widespread as M. Numa Gilly would have us believe?"

"Yes, naturally. I am convinced that all these things, however incredible, however disgraceful, are facts."

"And what is your remedy to this evil state of things?"

"Dissolution of the Chamber and revision of the Constitution, the calling together of a constitutional and truly representative assembly, and abolition of the Senate, which has always been and as at present constituted always will remain a reactionary break upon popular and aggressive legislation. Everything has been done wrong in the last decade simply because we committed the error of erecting our republic on the foundations of the monarchy, instead of breaking into new and firmer ground as we should have done."

"Have you still pleasant souvenirs of your trip to America in 1887?" I asked.

"Indeed, yes. Of America I have the most pleasant memories. What a country! What a people! Though in some haste I saw the country, perhaps superficially, from New York to San Francisco, from Montreal to New Orleans, I believe I profited much by my short stay among you."

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Kellogg & Co.'s Register.)
Today: 74° to 84°.
Yesterday: 72° to 82°.
1st January: 70° to 80°.
2nd January: 68° to 78°.
3rd January: 66° to 76°.
4th January: 64° to 74°.
5th January: 62° to 72°.
6th January: 60° to 70°.
7th January: 58° to 68°.
8th January: 56° to 66°.
9th January: 54° to 64°.
10th January: 52° to 62°.
11th January: 50° to 60°.
12th January: 48° to 58°.
13th January: 46° to 56°.
14th January: 44° to 54°.
15th January: 42° to 52°.
16th January: 40° to 50°.
17th January: 38° to 48°.
18th January: 36° to 46°.
19th January: 34° to 44°.
20th January: 32° to 42°.
21st January: 30° to 40°.
22nd January: 28° to 38°.
23rd January: 26° to 36°.
24th January: 24° to 34°.
25th January: 22° to 32°.
26th January: 20° to 30°.
27th January: 18° to 28°.
28th January: 16° to 26°.
29th January: 14° to 24°.
30th January: 12° to 22°.
31st January: 10° to 20°.

To-day's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

WANTED.

A CHINESE USHER for the MAGISTRACY. Salary \$20 per Month. For further particulars apply at this Office. FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [99]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO," Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [97]

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "DEUTEROS," Captain Iwerson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON & Co. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [98]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "PENINSULAR" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward English Mails. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [3]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRISTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "BENGAL" Captain W. Barratt, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo. For further particulars regarding Freight and Passages apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [3]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF NEW YORK" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Yokohama, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return.....350.00
available for 6 months.....350.00
To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....325.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Outlets: Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Chief of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Messrs. G. A. Queen's Road, Hongkong. C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [3]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOUND.

A VALUABLE DIAMOND BREASTPIN. Apply to C. VOGEL, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [101]

MASONIC BALL, 1889.

A MASONIC BALL, under the Auspices of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of Hongkong and South China, will be held at the CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, the 15th February. Brethren wishing to Subscribe, but who may not belong to a Lodge in this District, are hereby informed that Lists have been placed for their convenience at The Hongkong Club, Club Germania, The Masonic Club, The Office of the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, The Hongkong Dispensary, Victoria, Messrs. Dakin Bros., Lane, Crawford & Co., Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., More and Seimund, Falconer & Co., Gaupp & Co. The Subscription is limited to \$10 for Masons and \$5 for each Guest invited (non-Masons). ALF. WOOLLEY, Hon. Sec. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [100]

VICTORIA LODGE.

No. 1026. A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 17th January, 1889. [102]

Intimations.

THE AUSTIN ARMS HOTEL AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 21, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, in accordance with the provisions made under the Companies Ordinance of 1877. JOHN ANDREW, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th January, 1889. [50]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 20th instant to 2nd February, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th January, 1889. [85]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

COMPETITIONS will be RESUMED on SATURDAY WEEK, the 19th instant. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 10th January, 1889. [58]

THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned. V. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 10th January, 1888. [105]

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government, London, says: "It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 1st October, 1888. [18]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. JOHN OLSON, MANAGER. THE HOTEL has recently been refitted and considerably enlarged; entrance, Queen's Road.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS. CHARGES MODERATE. Tiffin at 1 O'CLOCK; DINNER at 7. WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM. ENGLISH & AMERICAN TABLES. WINES, SPIRITS, & MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality only. Hongkong, 29th December, 1888. [99]

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES, ALSO, A First-class London made DOG-CART.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—169½ per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$76 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347½ per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 36 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$226 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—164 per share, sales.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$790 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$194½ per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$101 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$12½ per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$91 per share, buyers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$8 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—100 per cent. premium, buyers.

Ts. Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—15 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. dis. nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$58 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/0
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/1

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/76
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/94
ON INDIA, T. T. 220
On Demand 220

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul. \$680
(Allowance, Tals 4 to 32).

OLD MALWA, per picul. \$690
(Allowance, Tals 16 to 32).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$580
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$582
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$593
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$575
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$557
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$570
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$550
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul. \$500
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul. \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Direction of Current.	Force of Current.
Wanchow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Tsukong	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Nagasaki	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Shanghai	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Amoy	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Hankow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Swatow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Shanghai	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Amoy	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Hankow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Swatow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1

17th January, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Direction of Current.	Force of Current.
Wanchow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Tsukong	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Nagasaki	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Shanghai	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Amoy	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Hankow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Swatow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Shanghai	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Amoy	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Hankow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1
Swatow	29.88	68	W	4	B	W	1

The barometer has risen and gradients are steep for north-east winds. The weather is cloudy, cool and rather dry. A moderate breeze is blowing from the sea in morning, evening and midnight. Temperature in the shade is degrees, Fahrenheit. Humidity is percentage of saturation. Direction of wind is indicated by letters, N. for North, S. for South, E. for East, W. for West, NE for North-east, SE for South-east, SW for South-west, NW for North-west. Force of wind is indicated by numbers, 1 for light, 2 for moderate, 3 for strong, 4 for gale, 5 for storm, 6 for hurricane. Direction of current is indicated by letters, N. for North, S. for South, E. for East, W. for West, NE for North-east, SE for South-east, SW for South-west, NW for North-west. Force of current is indicated by numbers, 1 for light, 2 for moderate, 3 for strong, 4 for gale, 5 for storm, 6 for hurricane.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th January, 1889.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Peninsular*, with the next English mail, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 15th instant, and is expected here on or about the 20th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritime steamship *Argo*, with the French mail of 17th ultimo, left Saigon at 1 a.m. on the 15th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, left San Francisco on the 29th ultimo, and is expected here on or about the 25th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 11th inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 20th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenary*, from London, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 20th.

The C. S. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moyuna*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is expected here on or about the 20th.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Benarig*, from Cardiff, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is expected here on the 21st.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Deucalion*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 15th inst., and is due here on the 22nd.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior*, left Bombay for this port on the 13th instant, at daylight.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 731, J. Bartels, 16th Jan.—Wuhu 8th January, General—Melchers & Co.

PATROCLUS, British steamer, 1,386, J. Pulford, 16th Jan.—Liverpool, and Singapore 10th Jan., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, Gadd, 16th Jan.—Singapore 10th January, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BENGAL, British bark, 444, Scott, 17th Jan.—Singapore 24th Sept., Timber.—Melchers & Co.

FREIR, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 17th Jan.—Haiphong 11th January, Rice.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, for Yokohama, &c.

Anlon, German steamer, for Hoihow.

Marie, German steamer, for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

January 16, *Rio Lima*, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.

January 16, *China*, German str., for Swatow.

January 16, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.

January 17, *Formosa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

January 17, *Nanshan*, British str., for Swatow.

January 17, *Prophitis*, German str., for Kobe.

January 17, *Triton*, German str., for Saigon.

January 17, *City of Rio de Janeiro*, American steamer, for Yokohama, &c.

January 17, *Acto*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.

January 17, *Glaucus*, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Nierstein*, str., from Wuhu—1 Chinese.

Per *Patroclus*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Messrs. Taylor, Chapman, and 45 Chinese.

Per *Freir*, str., from Haiphong—42 Chinese.

Per *Kashgar*, str., from Singapore—172 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Glaucus*, str., for Amoy—70 Chinese.

Per *Amoy*, str., for Shanghai—50 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, str., for Swatow—3 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

Per *Acto*, str., for Hoihow—80 Chinese.

Per *Nanshan*, str., for Swatow—200 Chinese.

Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, str., for Yokohama.—Mr. Kwong Man Tye and native servant. For San Francisco.—Mr. C. H. Brown.

TO DEPART.

Per *Anlon*, str., for Hoihow—30 Chinese.

Per *Marie*, str., for Haiphong—25 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Nierstein* reports that she left Wuhu on the 8th instant. Had fine weather.

The British steamship *Kashgar* reports that she left Liverpool on the 10th instant. Experienced fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Patroclus* reports that she left Liverpool, via Singapore on the 10th instant. Had fine weather and light winds during the passage.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Shanghai.—Per *Amoy*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

For Yokohama.—Per *Albany*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Patroclus*, to-morrow, the 18th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Anconia*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Aglaia*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Halloo*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Bayern*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Polyhymnia*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Straits and Batavia.—Per *Devonhurst*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningbo*, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon*, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Natal*, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Kashgar*, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AGLAIA, German steamer, 1,666, E. Christiansen, 16th Jan.—Singapore 10th Jan., General.—Stenssen & Co.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,498, E. Porter, 5th Jan.—Vancouver 5th Dec., and Yokohama 20th Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ANCONIA, British steamer, 1,888, W. J. Webber, 14th Jan.—Yokohama 5th Jan., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Acreboe, 14th Jan.—Pakhoi 11th January, and Hoihow 13th General.—Wieler & Co.

ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, J. G. Olfert, 16th Jan.—Calcutta 31st Dec., Penang 7th Jan., and Singapore 9th. Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

CARISBROOK, British steamer, 973, R. Cass, 14th Jan.—Singapore 8th January, Rice and General.—Stenssen & Co.

DEVONHURST, Dutch steamer, 1,164, Houck, 6th Jan.—Batavia 20th Dec., and Singapore 27th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GARLIK, British steamer, Pearce, 15th January, 10th Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

HALLOO, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 16th January, Foochow 13th Jan., Amoy 14th, and Swatow 15th, General.—D. Launik & Co.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schafer, 12th Jan.—Bangkok 3rd January, Rice.—Wieler & Co.

MELITA, German steamer, 339, H. Mörck, 9th Jan.—Haiphong 5th Jan., Rice.—Wieler & Co.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 9th Jan.—Bangkok 2nd Jan., Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

POLYHYMNIA, German steamer, 1,053, W. Schafer, 16th Jan.—Kobe 10th January, General.—Stenssen & Co.

TAIWAN, British steamer, 1,500, A. Varden, 13th Jan.—Wellington, N.Z., 24th Nov., and Sourabaya 25th Dec., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, P. Moos, 16th Jan.—Haiphong 12th Jan., and Hoihow 13th, General.—Wieler & Co.

WYVERN, British steamer, 1,108, Brotherton, 13th January.—Chinese.

YKESIN, Chinese steamer, 754, Buchanan, 18th Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AVGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec.—Iloilo 18th Nov., Sanpanwood.—Ed. Schellhaas & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 864, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spars.—Captain.

DANTE BARNES, American ship, 1,430, J. G. Snow, 17th Dec.—Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast.—Order.

ERIKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination Customs.

IRON, French bark, 542, Régulier, 24th Dec.—Cebu 8th December, General.—Melchers & Co.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British steamer, 685, W. Quinn, 18th Dec.—Honolulu 16th Nov., Ballast.—Captain.

KELLY, British bark, 803, Land, 8th Jan.—Haiphong 7th December, Ballast.—D. Musso & Co.

MERCUR, British brigantine, 249, Dick, 12th Dec.—Amoy 11th Dec., General.—Order.

SARAH KIDOWAY, American bark, 821, A. Call, 20th Dec.—Nagasaki 21st Dec., Coal.—J. T. Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 402, H. Kennett, 6th Dec.—Sandakan 24th October, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lefavour.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

ICHANO, British steamer, 1,250, T. Shaw.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kia-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiangchow, British steamer, 159, McIver.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Pasig, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers.—Tok Kee (aid up for repairs).

Kiangping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants S. N. Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, W. J. Risby.—Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-vessel, 1,400 tons, 3,180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, Hongkong.

Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut-Commander E. Maxwell, Newchwang.

Constance, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,500 h.p., 14 guns, Captain L. C. Keppel, Yokohama.

Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Captain H. B. Boys, Yokohama.

Esk, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 363 tons, 440 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong.

Esperanza, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. R. V. Smith, Amoy.

Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 457 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut-Commander J. Denison, Shanghai.

Heroine, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,430 tons, 1,130 h.p., 8 guns, Captain Charles J. Balfour, en route to Hongkong.

Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 8,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Hongkong.

Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,710 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain M. J. Dunlop, Hongkong.

Linet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 716 tons, 1,050 h.p., 5 guns, Commander W. H. Marrack, Hongkong.

Merlin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut-Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Hongkong.

Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,120 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Shanghai.

Myrridon, surveying-ship, Hon. Foley C. P. Verker, Hongkong.

Orion, twin-screw battleship, 2nd-class, 4,870 tons, 4,040 horse-power, 4 guns, Captain H. J. Carr, Singapore.

Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,750 tons, 3,500 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Hongkong.

Rambler, surveying-vessel, 830 tons, 600 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Hongkong.

Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Douglass, Hongkong.

Sappho, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,970 tons, 2,360 h.p., 12 guns, Captain W. C. Kanlake, Singapore.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,430 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nestam, en route to Hongkong.

Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 750 tons, 1,010 h.p., 5 guns, Commander R. Bingham, Sandakan.

Twined, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 363 tons, 440 h.p., 3 guns, Boatwain J. M. Shee, Hongkong, in reserve.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 5,177 tons, 30 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.

Wivern, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,750 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawkins, Hongkong, in reserve.

Wanderer, sloop, 2nd-class, 1,270 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, Singapore.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Ava	Marseilles	January 18th	Messageries Maritimes.
Catherthun	Port Darwin	January 20th	Russell & Co.
Moyune	Liverpool	January 20th	Arnold, Karberg & Co.
Glenary	London	January 20th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Peninsular	London	January 20th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Denarig	Cardiff	January 21st	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Batavia	Vancouver	January 22nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Deucalion	Liverpool	January 22nd	Butterfield & Swire.
Gwalior	Bombay	January 28th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
City of New York	San Francisco	January 29th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Bengal	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 30th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Stentor	Butterfield & Swire.	January 31st.
London, via Suez Canal	Chingwo	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	About Jan. 30th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Chengam	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About Jan. 29th.
Bremen, & Ports of Call.	Natal	Messageries Maritimes.	Jan. 23rd, at noon.
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Bayern	Melchers & Co.	Jan. 20th, at 10 a.m.
New York, via Yama	Polyhymnia	Stenssen & Co.	Jan. 21st, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	Duke of Westminster	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About Jan. 31st.
San Francisco, via Yama	Galic	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Feb. 6th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via A. & C.	Batavia	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 26th, at 1 p.m.
Calcutta, via Straits	Arratoon APCAR	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Feb. 7th, at 3 p.m.
Batavia, via Straits	Devonhurst	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Jan. 23rd, at noon.
Singapore and Penang	Deuteros	Ah Yon & Co.	Jan. 23rd, at 4 p.m.
Bangkok	P. C. Chom Klao	Yuen Fat Hong	Jan. 20th, at 8 a.m.
Yokohama and Kobe	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Yokohama and Kobe	Aglaia	Stenssen & Co.	Jan. 19th, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via N'saki, &c.	Anconia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 20th, at noon.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Kashgar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 25th, at noon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ava	Messageries Maritimes.	About Jan. 18th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire.	January 24th.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Patroclus	Stenssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Ningpo	O. & O. S. N. Co.	Jan. 21st, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Peninsular	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
Haiphong	Freir	Douglas Lapnik & Co.	Jan. 20th, daylight.
Coast Ports	Haiphong		Jan. 20th, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

J. Blackhead & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

AND

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS

for

RAHTJEN'S

GENUINE

COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS

CARBOLINUM AVENARIUS

PRESERVATIVE AGAINST

ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.

IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,

LA GRANDE MARQUE.

FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,

ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS

AND EVERY